

Department of Parks and Recreation Operations Division

Volunteer Handbook

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Mission of St. Paul Parks and Recreation

To help make Saint Paul the most livable city in America, Saint Paul Parks and Recreation will facilitate the creation of active lifestyles, vibrant places, and a vital environment.

At the City of Saint Paul's Department of Parks and Recreation we believe that volunteers enhance our ability to improve the environment and educate the community. Volunteers provide valuable input, experience and service. A successful volunteer program compliments the abilities of our staff by expanding the reach and impact of our program.

Mission of Operations Section Volunteer Program

To create a healthy environment and beautiful city by engaging the capacity and expertise of volunteers in environmental education, restoration, and service within the natural world for the purpose of making a difference in the Saint Paul community.

Parks Public Hours

- Como Regional Park: sunrise to 11:00 p.m.
- Hidden Falls Regional Park: Hidden Falls South: sunrise to 9:00 p.m.; Hidden Falls North: sunrise to 10:00 p.m.
- Indian Mounds Park (Regional): sunrise to 11:00 p.m.
- Marydale Park (Community): sunrise to 11:00 p.m.
- Phalen Park: sunrise to 11:00 p.m.
- Cherokee Park (Regional): sunrise to 11:00 p.m.

History of Park Sites

Parks and Recreation Volunteer Work Sites

Swede Hollow

A small, steep wooded ravine among the bluffs, Swede Hollow was first settled by Edward Phalen (for whom Phalen Creek is named) in 1841. It is one of the oldest settled areas in the city of St. Paul, which in 1841 boasted only 9 cabins, Fort Snelling, and Pig's Eye Tavern. Named for its second inhabitants, a group of Swedish immigrants, the area was a slum village for over 140 years where waves of immigrant groups including Swedes, Poles, Italians and Mexicans settled.

Used as a dump by citizens on the nearby bluffs (whose homes were often mansions), the area never received electricity. Homes in the hollow were made of scavenged scrap materials, and often lacked plumbing; residents instead built outhouses directly over Phalen Creek, which flows into the Mississippi. Freshwater for drinking came from the north end of the creek fed by springs. These springs were also used by the Hamm's Brewery and mansion beginning in 1860. Occupied in this manner until 1956,

the area was eventually declared a health hazard. In December of that year the remaining occupants were forcibly evicted and the area was burnt to the ground. Nearby areas continued to use the hollow as a dump, and it became a popular home for hobos. In 1976 the area was cleaned up and declared a nature center.

Restoration/Conservation Overview: Conservation and restoration planning began in 1999, with site design calling for four sections of restoration focus. Three of these sections will be primarily dry prairie, with the remaining section a maple-basswood forest. Current land cover has not yet reached restoration goals. Disturbed deciduous forest and disturbed deciduous woodland currently occupy the proposed maple-basswood forest/oak forest mesic subtype. The current disturbed wetland will eventually be restored to a wet prairie/wet meadow, and the urban park segment (currently trees and grasses) will be restored to mesic prairie and mesic oak savannah.

Crosby Farm Regional Park

At 549 acres, Crosby farm is the largest natural park in the City of St. Paul. Running along the Mississippi River corridor, the site consists of lowland floodplain forests, steep wooded bluffs, wetlands, small lakes, and the river shoreline. The lowland forests, which do flood, are populated by species of elm, ash, cottonwood, box elder, silver maple, willow, aspen and hackberry; site highlands (including the wooded slopes) consist of mostly oak forest and some prairie patches.

In 1858 English immigrant Thomas Crosby acquired 160 acres for farming and agricultural development. Animals including cattle, dairy cows, pigs, horses and chickens used the lower plains (cleared by prior logging) as grazing land, while drier areas were used to grow apples, potatoes and other crops. The area was continuously farmed until 1962, when the City took ownership of the land and began managing it as a city park. Restoration and reforestation of the floodplains began in 1970, as most of the remaining old growth trees succumbed to diseases (though a few old cottonwoods remain). The park currently contains 6.7 miles of paved trail, by which it connects to Fort Snelling State Park and other nearby parks.

<u>Restoration/Conservation Overview</u>: Today the park is covered by wetlands and various forests. It is a stopping point for some migrating birds such as songbirds and waterfowl, and it is part of the Mississippi River Flyway. The park is also a storm water catch point, buffering storm water from surrounding neighborhoods as it travels into the Mississippi River. This park is a popular recreation site for hiking, fishing, running, biking, dog walking, bird watching, picnics, cross-country skiing, and wildflower viewing. There are concerns about erosion on the bluffs.

Phalen Regional Park

Acquired by the city in 1899, the area is named for Edward Phalen, one of the first settlers in St. Paul, who also held claim to the land near Swede Hollow. From 1901 to the 1990s Phalen Lake was dredged, while the shoreline was converted to manicured lawn. This significantly increased erosion, and in 1920 an attempt to curb the erosion was made by placing riprap along the lake edges. By 1990 Lake Phalen was significantly degraded by erosion and invasive weeds. This degradation was unsightly and in some cases hazardous leading up to the decision for the ecological restoration of Lake Phalen.

Restoration/Conservation Overview: The Lake Phalen Shore Land Ecological Restoration Project began in 2000. This initiative planned on addressing erosion, habitat, lakeshore use, and aesthetic issues. Long-term goals were to stabilize shoreline through native plantings, add informal lake access points, and to educate residents on how to be involved with the project. Phalen has 222 acres of water, 272 acres of land, a 3.2 mile trail around the lake, a beach, golf course, amphitheatre, recreation center and various shelters.

Marydale/ Loeb Lake

Marydale Park was established by community members in 1974 after years of efforts to turn what was essentially a dump (Loeb Lake) back into a natural area. The lake is a DNR designated children's fishing pond and is stocked annually with crappies and bluegills. The park contains a one mile trail around the lake.

Indian Mounds

Approximately 2000 years ago, members of the Hopewell Native American culture built a series of Indian mounds in and around the area that is now Indian Mounds Park. Of the original 16 mounds on the bluff, six remain, (none of the original 199 on the lower bluff remain). Many of the mounds were excavated in the mid 1800s by D.A. Robertson and T.H. Lewis for the Minnesota Historical Society. Many mounds held simple burials, containing the remains, mussel shells, and projectile points. The mounds also included bundles added by later generations. Some of the mounds had log tombs, or pit burials (showing higher status). In two of the mounds, more complex burials, including stone cists holding remains, shells, bear teeth, copper, and projectile points, were found. One burial included a clay mask, removed in tact during excavation, whose interior is a mold of the deceased's face.

Originally, the bluffs along the northern side of the river supported a dry prairie of bedrock bluff subtype and oak savanna plant communities. Bedrock bluff subtype occurs on steep bluffs facing south and/or west. Dry prairie relies on cyclic burning to maintain community composition. Due to European suppression of burning the diversity and quality of these prairies has been severely compromised. As a result it has undergone succession into a woodland community.

Restoration/Conservation Overview: In 2001 the City of St. Paul Division of Parks and Recreation received a USDA (U.S. Department of Agriculture) grant in order to fund improvements of viewing areas of the Mississippi River. Great River Greening was contacted to form a planting strategy for Mounds East and West overlooks that included native plantings, erosion control, and increased scenic viewing areas. This plan was approved in 2002. The plantings include dry prairie grasses which can withstand prolonged drought, have minimal maintenance, reduce erosion, represent historical plantings, increase animal diversity, and maintain views of the river.

Environmental Services restored the Triangle Prairies and a Remnant Prairie located in Mounds Park. Environmental Services still manages these sites to ensure the establishment of the native plantings through regular burns, non-native plant removal, and native plant introduction.

West Side Bluff

The West Side Bluffs get their name from their location west of the Mississippi as riverboats neared Saint Paul. It is believed that Native Americans started managing the West Side Bluffs hundreds of years ago to provide habitat for game birds and animals. Savanna vegetation (dry oak savanna) on the top of the bluff was burned to maintain prairie vegetation, while the slopes were forested primarily as maple-basswood forest and oak forest with a floodplain forest at the bottom of the bluff. During the 1820s to 1830s the bluffs were cleared for lumber exposing them to erosion and invasive vegetation. Trees and shrubs were constantly trimmed or removed to maintain views of the city from the bluffs. Due to these disturbances invasive species such as boxelder, burdock, and Canada thistle have taken root.

<u>Restoration/Conservation Overview</u>: In 2001 the West Side Bluff Ecological Inventory and Vegetation Management Plan was created to outline restoration implementation and monitoring. This plan has been implemented and has successfully restored much of the original ecosystems of the bluffs. The West Side Bluffs are composed of Cherokee Regional Park, Prospect Crest, and Prospect Park.

Cherokee Regional Park

Cherokee Regional Park was acquired between 1903 and 1914 through donations from notable residents such as James J. Hill. The park was known as Cherokee Heights Tourist Camp from 1920 until 1924 when it took its present form.

<u>Restoration/Conservation Overview</u>: The restoration of the site follows the restoration and management plan of the West Side Bluff. The primary ecosystem to be restored at this site is a dry oak forest, maple-basswood forest, dry prairie/savanna, and a remnant prairie.

Como Regional Park

Before European settlement, Como Park consisted of an oak savanna with prairie grasses, wet prairies, gentle hills, low swampy areas, and a shallow lake or two. The Mdewakanton Dakota made their way through this area between the park and the fairgrounds from their home in the south. In 1848 it was named Como Lake by local farmer Charles Perry. Because the Como Lake watershed became highly developed and urbanized, a great deal of damage was done to the shoreline as well as the woodland areas. This damage includes the introduction of invasive species, removal of native species, erosion, riprap placement along the lakeshore, and the planting of turf grass up to shoreline. Currently, a pavilion sits on the west side of the lake and hosts theatrical performances and concerts during the warmer months. The park features a variety of attractions including the Como Park Zoo and Conservatory.

Restoration/Conservation Overview: In 2000, the Capitol Region Watershed District adopted a watershed management plan in order to better manage water related issues and restoration projects in Como Park. Como shoreline has undergone significant restoration, removing turf and riprap and replacing it with native vegetation. The shoreline restoration has decreased the amount of invasive vegetation, decreased polluted runoff from reaching the lake, decreased invasive wildlife such as Geese, increased native vegetation and wildlife, and decreased excessive algae blooms. Restoration attempts have also been made in the woodland areas of Como Park in order to restore the original oak savanna.

Lilydale Regional Park

Few parks anywhere can simultaneously showcase caves, a waterfall, a breathtaking overlook, overgrown remnants of a former riverside town, a major lake, regional riverfront trails, and a historic industrial site. It is rarer still to find such an oasis within a fifteen minute walk of a downtown that employs 50,000 people. Yet, nestled along the lush bluffs of St. Paul's West Side and the City of Lilydale, is Lilydale Park.

Lilydale Regional Park traces its history to 1965. Historic river floods that year marked a profound change in the Mississippi River valley around St. Paul. The floods left a soggy legacy, marking the beginning of the end for the historic immigrant neighborhoods on the City's West Side Flats. In the intervening years, scores of modest homes and small businesses gave way to a floodwall, an industrial park, and more recently, dreams of a mixed-use riverfront redevelopment.

Just upriver, the historic Lilydale town center met a parallel fate, but this time, instead of homes being replaced by a floodwall or industry, the neighborhoods of lower Lilydale were returned largely to a more natural state. The State Legislature designated historic Lilydale a Regional Park in 1971. Where Lilydale traces its roots to its place along the river, the City of Lilydale is now centered atop the bluff that overlooks its origins below. Lilydale Park occupies nearly half of the acreage in this community of just 800 residents. For that reason, this tiny city transferred ownership of its portion of the park and its management. Eventually, the park ended up in the hands of the St. Paul Parks Department, which already managed the portion of Lilydale Park in the City of St. Paul.

By the 1980s, most traces of the park's former inhabitants had been removed. The City struggled to control illegal dumping in the park, and on just one day in 1988 the City cleaned up a jaw-dropping 153,989 pounds of dumped trash. Big plans were drafted for a renewed Harriet Island-Lilydale Regional Park. But, while Harriet Island has seen major investments, its neighbor to the west has seen a new trail, a boat launch, and little other investment in its expansive 384 acres at least until recently when concerned community members became involved.

The Park has found concerned advocates in the Friends of Lilydale Park. Under the stewardship of longtime West-siders Jon Kerr and Grit Youngquist, numerous other volunteers, and with the support of the West Side Citizens Organization (WSCO), the Friends of Lilydale Park has reconnected the bluff top West Side Community with the park below.

The group has worked to improve aeration in Pickerel Lake to reduce winter fish deaths and control algae. They have successfully encouraged the City to sponsor an urban camping program at the park. And they have supported school groups who frequent the park on fossil-hunting expeditions.

As St. Paul Parks and Recreation Director Bob Bierscheid noted in a 2004 Pioneer Press article, Friends of Lilydale is "emblematic of lots of groups in St. Paul that are critical to our work ... they are willing to put their time and energy where their mouths are."

As one of its first major successes, the group focused on creating a formal viewing area atop the bluff. Known as Vento's View and dedicated in 2001, the overlook offers a truly stunning view that includes everything from Fort Snelling, Pickerel Lake,

Downtown Minneapolis, Downtown St. Paul, the Capitol, Cathedral, and the natural river valley below.

Vento's View was just a slice of what has been developed since. What followed was a formalized physical connection between the Park's lowlands around Pickerel Lake and Cherokee Park up hundreds of feet on the bluff tops above. The completed Brickyard Trail was dedicated in 2007 and formalized the connection between the park below and the neighborhood above. Remnant bricks scattered along the trail recall the area's former use as a brickyard. And along the winding climb to the top of the bluff, hikers encounter a cave, waterfall, fossil ground, and evermore extraordinary views. The National Park Service partnered to help interpret the site's trails' unique and varied surroundings.

Restoration/Conservation Overview: With growing successes under their belt, Friends of Lilydale have been working with the St. Paul Department of Parks and Recreation to imagine a new future for the park. Over the last year, the St. Paul Department of Parks and Recreation has been developing a new Lilydale Park Master Plan to help guide and focus redevelopment of the Park.

In the summer of 2009, the City shared three concept plans with the public. Each plan emphasizes a different facet in the park, but common themes emerge among all three plans. The plans create a new shelter and hub for the park on the banks of Pickerel Lake, and the plans re-evaluate the course of Lilydale Road through the park, pulling the road away from the edge of Pickerel Lake. The plans try to open up access to the lake for canoes and to add a new boardwalk connection across the eastern end of the lake. Also, the plans re-imagine the trail system through the area, and include elements to better interpret the site's ecology, geology, and history.

Advocates seem to agree that they want to improve the Park without fundamentally changing the park's essential character. Where Como Park and Harriet Island Park will continue to be marquee event spaces, Lilydale will continue to appeal more as an urban refuge.

Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary

Once a floodplain where Phalen Creek and Trout Brook flowed together into the Mississippi River, the land was used and valued by Native Americans for thousands of years. The site is home to Wakann Tipi (Spirit House), a Dakota sacred site commonly known as Carver's Cave. The North Star Brewery was built into the bluff in 1853 and later became Jacob Schmidt's first brewery. In the 1880s the land was claimed for industrial use and became a busy rail yard. Abandoned in the 1970s, the site was later declared a superfund site due to asbestos pollution from the rail yard. The 27 acres of land were purchased through a broad partnership, and became a Saint Paul Park in 2005. An additional 1.85 acres of adjacent industrial land were purchased and added to the park in 2008.

<u>Restoration/Conservation Overview</u>: Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary at lower Phalen Creek focuses on establishing connectivity with adjacent open space such as Trout Brook Greenway, Swede Hollow Park, and Pigs Eye Greens cape as well as creating much needed habitat.

Two small ponds attract waterfowl and the uplands are home to grasslands bird species. Turkey vultures, bald eagles, and red tail hawks soar along the sandstone bluffs

and perch in snags. A spring-fed stream runs through the property. Wakan Tipi (Carver's Cave) is barricaded and not accessible, although the entrance is visible across a pond. Signage near the parking lot helps interpret the site.

Highwood Preserve

Survey notes from the mid 1800s indicate that this stretch of the Mississippi River Valley was a mosaic of big woods (elm, basswood, and sugar maple), oak openings and barrens, wet prairies and marshes and finally river bottom forest. The area in the Highwood Preserve was most likely oak savanna, oak woodland-brush land, and oak forest. By 1940 a farm had established on the site. The land was used for cultivation and grazing. Around 1987 the site began to see a great deal of changing. New homes were built on the site while tree canopy significantly increased.

<u>Restoration/Conservation Overview</u>: Through 1999 to 2000, soil surveys were performed and the land was assessed. Currently the site is a public open space, the original buildings have been removed and restoration processes are ongoing.

Old Wagon Road (Desnoyer Park)

Old Wagon Road is located in the Desnoyer Park neighborhood, north of the Lake Street Bridge connecting Minneapolis and Saint Paul. The Meeker Island Lock and Dam (originally known as Lock and Dam No. 2) is located at the site and was the first lock and dam facility built on the Upper Mississippi River. After a construction period lasting eight years, the site was only in operation for five years from 1907 to 1912 when the growing interest in hydroelectric power led to design and construction of today's Lock and Dam No. 1 (the Ford Dam) a few miles downriver. It was realized that the new dam could take over the function provided by this first site and another small dam a short distance downriver.

Lock and Dam No. 1 opened in 1917, and a hydroelectric plant was added there in the 1920s to power the Ford Motor Company's Twin Cities Assembly Plant. The Meeker Island dam was demolished, although some ruins of the lock remain. Tops of the old lock walls become visible during low water periods on the river.

The Meeker Island Lock and Dam ruins were added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2003. In 2005 a \$380,000 restoration project began to create a public park near the dam. It was finished in 2007.

<u>Restoration/Conservation Overview</u>: A paved trail along the historic right-of-way of Old Wagon Road was recently constructed connecting to the interpretive area overlooking the historic lock and dam site.

Hidden Falls Regional Park

Selected in 1887 by Horace Cleveland, landscape architect and park designer, as one of the four major parks in the St. Paul system, Hidden Falls served in part as a tree nursery until 1937. The site, which was developed in 1937 by the WPA, contains four zones: the primitive area, a boat launching area, the picnic area, and the scenic falls area. The park, which contains 6.7 miles of trail, connects to Crosby Park. Hidden Falls Regional Park is 134 acres.

General Volunteer Policies and Procedures

Policy of Non-Discrimination: The City of St. Paul will not discriminate in hiring, employment practices, volunteer recruitment, and the selection or provision of services on the basis of age, race, color, religion, gender, marital status, affectional preference, or sexual orientation. Volunteers must act in support of this policy so that we, above all else, create a welcoming and friendly atmosphere.

Volunteer Age Restrictions: Volunteers 15 years and under must be accompanied by a parent or guardian. Volunteers ages 16 and 17 are required to provide a guardian consent form.

Orientation/Training: Staff will provide an orientation and any training required prior to the volunteer working independently. Orientation will be specific to the volunteer position.

Position Description and Requirements: Volunteers will receive a written position description which will include specific duties and responsibilities of their assignment. The Division of Parks and Recreation has been directed by the St. Paul City Council to initiate more comprehensive screening methods for volunteers who have contact with children and vulnerable adults. In those cases, a Criminal Background Check procedure may be required for some volunteer positions.

Dress Code: In order to maintain a neat appearance and provide personal safety, the following dress code guidelines apply:

- Clothing should not have excessive rips, tears or holes in them.
- No bare midriffs.
- No short shorts, low-riding pants, and/or underwear on display.
- Tattoos with offensive words or graphics must be covered.
- Clothing and jewelry cannot have any reference to alcohol, sex, drugs, tobacco, gangs or violence.
- Clothing or jewelry with racist, sexist, offensive wording or graphics is prohibited.
- Closed-toe footwear must be worn at all times and should be appropriate for the activity.

Absences: It is very important to notify your Coordinator when you are not able to volunteer as planned. Phone numbers are listed on position descriptions for volunteers to contact their Coordinator.

Other Volunteer Benefits: Volunteers experience the wonders of the outdoors and nature while volunteering in the City's parks. Volunteers receive the satisfaction of improving their neighborhood and community through their volunteer efforts.

Sharing Information: If you have comments or suggestions to improve procedures in their work area or a concern about something, bring these issues to your Coordinator or

other Parks and Recreation staff at the earliest possible time. Volunteer feedback is welcome at any time.

Media Requests: If you are approached by a member of the media, refer them to the Public Information Officer for Parks and Recreation at 651-266-6377.

City of St. Paul Property: It is the policy of the City of St. Paul that staff and volunteers cannot personally benefit from taking unauthorized possession of city property. Therefore, it is not allowed for any staff member or volunteer to remove or take into their personal possession any part of public art or other park property. This includes any items in city dumpsters and plant material in city dumps. All of these items are considered City property and may not be removed as they will be recycled, used again as compost, or properly disposed of.

Termination: The need to dismiss a volunteer is rare but sometimes required for the safety and protection of volunteers, staff and citizens. These behaviors will result in mediation or immediate termination:

- Theft, misusing, destroying or defacing property
- Unprofessional, inappropriate behavior toward visitors, guests, other volunteers or staff
- Working under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs
- Bringing weapons or illegal drugs to the volunteer work site
- Physical discipline of another person
- Excessive lateness or repeated unreported absences
- Excessive failure to perform assigned or agreed upon duties

Severe Weather: If a severe thunderstorm or tornado warning is in effect, go to the nearest building and stay away from glass and windows.

Lost Children: If you encounter a child or an adult who has been separated from their party, we suggest you first have them just stay with you. Often in a short while separated parties are united. But if the situation goes on or requires immediate attention, use your best judgment and call Parks Security (651-248-1732) or the Police (non-emergency 651-291-1111).

Stray Pets: If a stray pet is found in the park and there is no obvious owner, please contact Animal Control at 651-266-1100. Give them your location. Stay away from the suspected stray pet.

Medical Emergencies: It is recommended that you keep a simple first aid kit in your vehicle or on your person while volunteering outside the presence of Parks and Recreation staff. If you witness a citizen injury or a citizen approaches you for assistance, follow these guidelines:

• If the injury is minor and the visitor needs to clean up refer them to the nearest restroom.

- If the injury occurs at an event where Parks and Recreation staff are on site, and the injured person requires a band-aid or ice pack direct him/her to a staff member.
- If the injury is serious, immediately contact 911 and report the accident.
- If you encounter a situation in which a citizen has already contacted 911 by cell phone, anticipate the arrival of the emergency vehicle.

Injury/Accident Reporting: Report any injury that occurred while volunteering within 24 hours. As a volunteer, you are not covered by Worker's Comp, so you may seek medical assistance at the hospital or clinic of your choice.

City of St. Paul Liability Policy: The City of Saint Paul is self-insured against liability which means that any claims are paid from its own funds, rather than by an insurance policy. If the City is sued as a result of your actions while serving as a volunteer, the City's self-insurance policy pays the damages in most circumstances. However, the City is not required to defend you or pay your damages if you are personally sued as a result of your actions, although it may elect to do so. The City does not have insurance to cover injuries which happen to you during your volunteer work with the City.

Volunteer's Emergency Contact: If a family member needs to contact you for an emergency, have them call the Operations Office at 651-632-5111. Have them tell staff what volunteer job you are performing so we can more easily locate you.

Glossary of Park Sites and Addresses

Swede Hollow Park (Community): 615 7th St. E, Saint Paul, MN 55106

Crosby Farm Regional Park: 2595 Crosby Farm Rd., Saint Paul, MN 55116

Phalen Regional Park: 1615 Phalen Dr. Saint Paul, MN 55106

Marydale/Loeb Lake Park (Community): 542 Maryland Ave. W., Saint Paul,

MN 55117

Indian Mounds Park: 10 Mounds Blvd., Saint Paul, MN (intersection of Earl Street and

Mounds Boulevard)

West Side Bluffs

Cherokee Regional Park: 700 Cherokee Heights Blvd., Saint Paul, MN 55107

Como Regional Park: 1360 Lexington Pkwy N

Lilydale Regional Park: 950 Lilydale Rd., Saint Paul, MN 55118

Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary: Commercial St and Fourth St, Saint Paul, MN

Harriet Island Park (Regional): 200 Dr. Justus Ohage Blvd., Saint Paul, MN

Highwood Preserve: 748 Brookline St., Saint Paul, MN 55119

Old Wagon Road (Desnoyer Park): Mississippi River Blvd, between Emerald St SE

and Eustis St.

Hidden Falls Regional Park: 1415 Mississippi River Blvd. S., Saint Paul, MN 55116

Kellogg Mall: 62 Kellogg Blvd. E., Saint Paul, MN 55101

Mears Park (Community): 221 5th St. E., Saint Paul, MN 55101

North High Bridge Park (Mini Park): 476 Smith Ave., Saint Paul, MN 55102

Raspberry Island: 2 Wabasha Street, Saint Paul, MN 55107

Rice Park (Community): 109 4th St. W., Saint Paul, MN 55102

Frost Lake Park (Community): 1421 Hoyt Ave E., Saint Paul, MN 55106

Map of City Parks

• Find park maps on-line at http://www.ci.stpaul.mn.us/index.aspx?NID=1212